s to the province of the Constitution from time to time, to give information of the State and to recommend to their resas he shall deem exeed to address you, briefspent to me to possess the And here permit me to ing the peace, plenty, and Creator has blessed our said be of gratitude and a soil of unsurpassed feron our reach the natural id prosperity. We have but ktoiness and wisdom, to to the inhabitants of our

casion like the present ably will be called upon, in interations, to prepare the things, be unmindful of under to the wisdom and re gone before us, who frasovernment and laws so and wants of the procancted, and which have ded the ampiest protection To the be the catteen. rine and patriotic legislathat character that consti-Kentuckian-causing him thing honorably distincsitisching him, by the instiand the lorce of early assoprinciples of Republican th of our form of governthe principles upon which it s ave, the liberty and equalrw, and in no state or counyou more thoroughly attained interd a glorious past; and ple sod an encouragement shape the tutore that it what the republic sustain mire to see that the laws are

whilet it is among the most us of that officer, is, hapor called upon to exercise the various Departments, country has been markemperance and moderamal respect and obediand anything like opposition absals, or by organised resist-eatd of. Unadoubtedly, there to all regulation, and it nos, nometimes happe a their operation s the case it will not excape the atis Propie's Representatives, and they all the corrective. spressed their will, in the soule, for a Convention with herman 100

that palgert. The important on to the determination of they have, in two consecuoscienced majority at the They of a Convention. high prerogative in a manner ultimate izene. We expressing their will with the segmen too well acquainted with to coute not by an un the vote proves, beyond controe high above party o o the end. speak, the voice of faction or Parties rise and fal the day, and catch their ers. But Coneffect not only The People of ents and the most embit-

catisty that public upinto sub and a lazze experiencecan afford. ter of education that is necessamost wholesome and efficient direc high attributes. I repeat again an of no means hoo expensive. Let m aution the noble spectacle of Kends to their fine natural qualities.

ate by way of information than to noet, is above, on January Int. "K-Cath of Craddock Fund,

15-31 year nix per cent. has time the debt has been re-

he total debt of the State. 3th December, 1848-this

mover five thousand dollars in the Treasthe end of each year, after deducting all Lent of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad.

repike roads and bridges in the State.
12. Two-thirds of the profits of the Peuitentiary.

13. Taxes on brokers and insurance offices.

Second Auditors, and of the Coromissioners of the cents, Sinking Fund. A brief abstract from the official statements will suffice for a general idea of what 11th day of October to the 30th November, 1848, is the present concition of this fund. Balance on hand 10th October, 1847, \$139,387 12 Receipts from that date to 10th Oct.,

1848. Receipts from 10th Oct., 1848, to 20th Dec., 1848, Add amount due from Revenue De-27,258 20 partment, EXPENDITURES. Warrants issued and

\$385,163 11 paid same time, vecessary to pay interest due 1st Jan., '49, 131,807 41 Making, Leaving a balance of - -RESOURCES FOR 1849. The resources, including the balance on hand as before stated, (1848,) amount necessariy to

pay interest, lepairs on Kentucky \$263,614 82 river, Repairs on Green and Barren rivers, . . 10,000 00 900 (E) ontingent expenses. Making, 289,514 82

Surplus for 1849.

It appears from the foregoing that the Sinking Fund has, in the course of the present year, no only furnished the means of paying punctually the interest of the public debt, but also of extinguishing \$77,008 of the principal. And the estimates made for the year 1849, assures us of an equally favorable result, and exhibit a balance, after payment of interest, of \$83,971 57, applicable to a further reduction of the debt. The payment of the semi-annual interest due on the 1st January, has been fully provided for. And, so far, it is beleved that the expectations of the General Assemeans and our credit, and will be a just source of ratification to the General Assembly.

Our State debt was created, chiefly, in the con embly, in order that Kentucky might not be put at a disadvantage by the superior public spirit of other States, to undertake the improvement of our own roads and rivers. This was necessary to timulate their industry and sid their commerce hus enabling them to come into equal competition with their rivals in enterprise and business. If the application of the money appropriated for these obcts has not, always, been the most economical and judicious, yet the system was unquestionably unded in a spirit of patriotism, and in a laudable and the unavoidable concessions necessary to re-concile conflicting interests and insure harmonius action, there is more for us to rejoice at than complain of. Our citizens have, certainly, de-rived great advantages from the public works even a their present incomplete condition, and the from the talls collected from the roads and rivers. There is much reason to hope that these receipts will, in a few years, directly contribute, largely, to the discharge of the debt incurred in their conarge of the debt incurred in their co druction-throwing entirely out of the calcula tion the increased value of lands and property and

to redeem, at maturity, her out-standing bonds, nd to meet, with unwavering proinpluess, every payment of interest at the places and times when and where they may fall due. I accord, most unprinciple—a principle as important for the good name of a State as of an individual. Nor would 1, of the same time, advise the unwise economy that an unfounded fear that we are serving hard mas-I know that our constituents desire us to do liny. constructed, so as to make their conduce to the ture of that cornection will not be out of place, wealth without involving us by a ruinous enlarge- dispute with any other people, and there is no it needless here to charaste. Whatever it is, it ment of the existing debt. To your better judg- cause that threntens, so far as can be foreseen, to should be temperate, mild and decided. ments, however, such subjects may be more prop-erly submitted, and it is not appropriate to m, of-our State Government to take care of our domestic

country. His successor has, since his appointment, spaced no pains in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject, having visited, in person, all the tworks, either on the price to us so long as we are fit for liberty, and it price to us so long as we are fit for liberty, and it they ought first resort to all constitutional means

\$4,618,339 (x) cessary to uncover them and bring them into use the example of other States to encourage us, who have already reaped great advantages from similar

10. Tolks from slack-water navigation on the operations of that department for the year 1848, difference of opinion. And when war was described, Green and Barren rivers, and rent of and will furnish you with an estimate for 1849. It clared with Mexico, notwithstanding the opinion

\$37,886 09 cents. Amount of expenditures during same time, \$28,559 71. To this add arrears on 10th October, as above, \$8,550 99, and there was a balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1848, of \$775 39.

For the year 1849, the supposed receipts will amount to the sum of \$438,136 48 cents. Of this, here is to be paid to the Sinking Fund \$129,807 17 cents. Supposed expenditures for 1849, \$282,-750. Amount in arrears on 10th October, 1843, \$8,550 99 cents—making a total of \$421,108 16 y on the 10th of October, 1849, of \$17,028 32. The foregoing estimates of expenditures for the year 1849, are based upon the supposition that the present nession of the Legislature will con-tinue, the usual number of days, which would make the pay of the members \$28,500 for a session of sixty days—and the ordinary appropriations are estimated at \$31,500. But it is proper to add, that it will be necessary to make provision for the ex-pense of the Conventien that is to convene during the year 1849. If not otherwise provided for, those expenditures will be an additional charge upo the Treasury. It is estimated that the expense of the Convention will amount to \$392 80 cents per day, which, for a session of ninetydays, would amount to \$35,352. The balance in the Treasury on 10th October, 1849, deducted from \$35,352, would leave a deficit on the 10th Octoer, 1849, of \$18,323 68. It must also be borne in mind, that should any defalcation appear on a setelement with the late Tressurer the burthen of the ses will fall upon the Treasury Department.

As properly appertaining to the foregoing subject, the painful dity devolves on me of communisting to the General Assembly the following in ormation. A short time before the close of the administration of my predecessor, he was informed that there was an apparent deficit in the Tree. sury of uncertain, but supposed to be, of cousid-erable amount. This led him to examine the bonds of the Treasurer to see who were the securities to whom the State must look to make up the deficit if any should be found to exist. The result of this examination disclosed to him the fact, that while the Treasurer had, annually, bly have been fulfilled, by the operations and effect, that while the Treasurer had, annually fects of the Sinking Fund. These results, and the given to the Executive the names of good and prospects for the future, show the solidity of our sufficient securities, and the same had been accepted by him and approved by the Senate, the bonds themselves had not been signed by the securities since the year 1840. That this failure struction of works of Internal Improvement, and dates its origin from the overthrow of that system tention rather than of design is inferable from the tied, at Washington, that there could be no improvements within the limits of Kentucky that would properly fall under the head of National works, it became necessary for the Canada and the securities thembonds until otherwise informed, or that the old bond was sufficient. Col. Davidson, the late Treasurer, was, at the time this defaication was discovered, in a very infirm state of health, and languishing on a bed of sickness, from which it accilitate the intercourse between the People, to was thought for many weeks that he would not recover. While in this condition, despairing him-self of recovery, and being informed that the public business was suffering for want of his personal reach them in time to be acted on by them before attention, and in ignorance of even a rumor of any defalcation, he tendered his resignation to the Governor, accompanying it with an urgent request or a prompt settlement of his accounts with the holding States. If the Constitution be violated, desire suitably to improve the country Providence has assigned us. When due allowance is made francis Lloyd, Esps., commissioners, to examine the mode and measure of redress.

State. The resignation was accepted, and Govance and their rights encountry from the mode and measure of redress.

We can only suggest and advise. We are on the treasure of action—the witnesses of the alarming

Assembly, State is receiving an increasing remuneration cannot, in justice to an old and diligent public years and embracing transactions with Banks aldependence. and the Board of Internal Improvement and the indicates, clearly, the popular will that nothing commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the should be done to diminish the power of the State receiving and disbursing of millions of public money-all of which had to be done by an individual who had not been brought up as an accountant, and those who trusted him did so ple that bids them be just, before they con- any other qualification. For myself, I do not They must be met. suit their convenience, their comforts or their believe that he has done any thing to sully his growth; and will not take it upon myself to recom- hitherto unimpeached character. I do not endany measure that may harard that sound believe that James Davidson would, on any consideration, improperly thrust his hand into the Public Treasury. The whole subject is submitted to the General Assembly, as a mat-

pass of wise legislation to connect together the however, as we do, an intimate relation with the roken links in the chain of improvements already General Government, a few remarks upon the nation, the theatre of action, should address our con-The message of the President has informed to give such extension to other works as will adapt that the United States are now at peace with the aggression, vividly exhibit the dangers which them to the wants of a more extended section of world. There is no important question unsettled threaten, and leave it in their hands to mark out country, and thus greatly increase the public in our foreign diplomacy. We have no subject of the proper line of action. What that should be

sources of the Sinking Fund, or otherwise, as will lention beyond those that are merely local and pe-Improvement you are referred for a detailed account of the condition of the public works and the operations of the Board during this year. A for our Republican forms of Government. With informed, that he was ready for instantanous account of the Board during this year. A change occurred in the office of President by the the preservation of that Union and the constitution tion and was willing at once to vote on the resoluresignation of Mr. Metcalfe, who, for many years, by which it is established and laws by which it is tions submitted by Mr. Bayley.

The only point of difference between the himself, and to the general satisfaction of the blended. An experience of near sixty years, visited, in person, all the tworks, either on the Rivers or Roads, in which the State has any interest, and diligently applied himself to giving them the highest degree of efficiency and security.

The model of the model of the highest degree of efficiency and security. We predecement in office the highest degree of efficiency and security. We predecement in office the highest degree of efficiency and security. We predecement in office the highest degree of efficiency and security. We predecement in office the highest degree of efficiency and security. We predecement in office the highest degree of efficiency and security. We form of government can secure liberty to a degenerate people. Kentucky, situated in the heart of the South would influence on its destiny. Devotion to the Union is the common sentiment of her people. I do not know a man within the limits of the State who does not entertain it. We all feel that we can safely rely upon a Union which has sustained us safely rely upon a Union which has sustained us increase the facilities for exporting our products. us together, give us strength in the faith that they cherish the same nonds of brotherhood and will practice no intentional injustice towards us. We would have done everything in their power to 1 have received communications from scientific can have no better security for our rights than that gentlemen, and been personally applied to by some of our most successful farmers, to bring the all the members of the Confederacy. If these all the members of the Confederacy. If these er time should arrive, if it had not already antiject of a Geological Survey before the General Assembly and invite their action upon it. There is certainly a deep interest felt in the subject by many of our most valuable citizens, and we have Government-so they may in the administration of have already reaped great advantages from similar all Governments—and we must rely upon public opinion, the basis of all Republican Governments, work, and some have expended large sums of mon-for their correction. The dissolution of the Union work, and some have expended large sums of more yupon it. Something is also due by way of feed an never be regarded and the smount of a method by the Sinte, and some have expended large sums of more yupon it. Something is also due by way of feed an never be regarded—ought never to regarded—ought never to be regarded—ought never to be regarded—ought never to be regarded—ought never to be regarded—ought never to be regarded—ought never to regarded—ought never to regarded—ought never to regarded—ought never to be regarded—ought never to gove the regarded—ought never to

in sink rapital stock of the Bank of Kenand dividends on 9,359 shares of stock
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of hemistry, and dividends on 2,900 shares
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In the capital stock of the Sinking Fund.
In the capital stock of the Bank of Louissen of the Sinking Fund.
In proof of the foregoign sentiments we may appeal to our past history. We have seen measures
of national policy which we consider of vital importance to our welfare petish in the conflicts
of parties, and other systems, deemed by un inimical to our best interests, prevail. Vet we did
not faller in our allegiance to our common government, but white a such unforment of the conclusion to which a majority of the
whole nation would ultimately arrive after a calin
more the public good. The sdministration that is
now drawing to it close, was not called into exthere is every reason to expect that will add much to
make a dividend of profits that will add much to
make a dividend of profits that will add much to
make a dividend of profits that will add much to
make a dividend of profits that will add much to
make a dividend of profi you at an early day of the session.

For an accurate exhibition of the state of the Public Treasury, you are referred to the Reports of the Treasurer and First and Second Auditors.—
These Reports will fully inform you of the fiscal

water power.

11. Dividends on the State's stock in the various turns like roads and bridges in the State.

12. Two-thirds of the profits of the Penitentiary. es on brokers and insurance offices.

amount transferred to the Sinking Fund during the the necessity of the war, but finding in the fact that it was declared by the constituted authoritotal of expenditures for that year \$428,118 41 Donds.

A few of the least important of these resources have ceased, while the productiveness of others has been greatly enhanced.

For a detailed account of the management and operations of this ample fund, the General Assign the Revenue Density of the Revenue Density of the Revenue Density of the Revenue Density of the State are due. If such has been increase of the State are due. operations of this ample fund, the General Assembly is referred to the Reports of the First and Second Auditors, and of the Coromissioners of the Second Auditors, and of the Coromissioners of the There was received by the Tressurer from the tucky? The veteran patriot who has been just 11th day of October to the 30th November, 1848, chosen to administer the government of the Unihis mother's arms. He was here reared to that vigorons manhood and with those sterling virtues that have sustained him through a long period in his country's service. There is, therefore, a natural reason for our confidence and attachment. But he comes into his high office with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to carry out the principles nd policy of Washington, and this should commend him to the affections of the American people. It will be his aim to soften, if he cannot exinguish, the asperities of party strife-to give to the government its constitutional divisions of powers as they were designed to be exercised by its framers, and to make the Congress of the United States the true exponent of the will of their cor

stituents Under such an Administration, guided b such principles and motives, the people of the United States seem to have the best assurance of their liberty, and of all the blessings that good Government can bestow. These relations have been alluded to in no partizan spirit, but in the hope that we at last

see the dawn of an era ardently desired by every

over of his country-when the discordant dements that have so long disturbed the public repose, will give place to more fraternal feelings, and the pure patriotism of the Revolution preail in every American heart. But in the midst of our bright prospects and high hopes, it becomes us to acknowledge our grateful dependence upon that Supreme Being without whose favor all schemes of human

appiness are vain, and without whose beneliction the wisdom and exertien of man can accomplish nothing truly great and good. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

December 30, 1848.

Mr. Calhonn's Speech.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore American gives a more elaborate report of the speech of Mr. Calhoun, at the meeting of the

Southern members of the Two Houses: He said: The resolutions of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayley) are good, and, considering the length of time which he has had to prepare them, do him great credit, but they are not perfect. They are efective in several particulars-I am, therefore, less unwilling to agree to the motion of the gentle-man from Georgia (Mr. Stephens.) Another consideration strongly impels to the same course. am thoroughly impressed with the necessity of harmonious and united action, both on our part and

on the part of the Southern community.

I am opposed, however, to too great delay, and onsequently would prefer that the committee should report to a meeting to be held on the 10th instead of the 15th of January. The Legislatures of several of the Southern States are now in seaion, and it would be well that our address should their adjournment.

I consider the address indispensible. Whatev-The resignation was accepted, and Gov- and their rights encroached upon, it is for them We can only suggest and advise. We are on the into and report upon the condition of the Treasu-ry, which report will be laid before the General encroachments which have been going on upon the rights of the slaveholding part of the confedera I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without cy-we see them plainly, we feel them deeply. saying, that whatever defalcation may appear they are rapid and alarming, for who believes that upon a final settlement of these accounts, I propositions which have, within a few days past, cannot, in justice to an old and diligent public commanded the support of a majority of the Lowservant and a patriot soldier well tried in the er House of Congress, would even three years ago

Much may properly be attributed to the great The question in, are we to hold our position in this complexity of the accounts necessary to be confederacy upon the ground of equals, or are we en rise, and that greatly augment the annual rev- kept by him, running through a long series of to content ourselves with the condition of coloni-

for who would not prefer to be taxed and governed, without pretence of representation, thus, under trol, and against which our remonstrances are unavailing. It is undeniable that the encroachments eservedly, my approbation to the stern honesty of tather for his known honor and fidelity than for upon our rights have been rapid and alarming.

I conceive that no Southern man can entertain, The action of the South should be united, tempe rate, but decided-our positions must be taken deliberately, but held at every hazard. We wage no war of aggression. We ask only for the constitution and union and government of our lathers, ter deserving their strict examination and seru- We ask of our Northen brethren to leave us those rights and privileges which our fathers held, and, all that may be done, within the limits of aslutary | In the preceding observations I have called the without securing which for their children, all prindence, to develop the resources of the State. attention of the General Assembly to the consid-know they would not have entered this Union .--

It appears to the proper that we, who are here stituents of the slave-holding States, briefly and accurately portray the progress of usurpation and Having expressed these views, I have to say that

erly submitted, and it is not appropriate to m; of-fice to say any thing more than to promise my hear-concerns, and of the General Government to guard man from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) to refer the ty co operation in any measures that will promote our national and external rights and interests, we the general interest without encroachment upon may confidently look forward to a future full of maturely and report to a future meeting, but I the resources that are necessary to extinguish inthe resources that are necessary to extinguish inbilities already incurred. I desire to add, that it
the General Assembly shall find it necessary, for
any purpose whatsoever, to sugment the public
that the States feel and know that they are impor-

debt, they should accompany their legislation with tant parts of a great whole; and that they have other such provisions, either by an increase of the recares, interests and duties which claim their st-some time previously to Mr. Calhoun's) was also insure its redemption at maturity, and the punc trial payment of the interest. The prompt payment of our debt ought not to be regarded as a question of expediency or policy. It is a matter of duty. The prompt payment of expediency or policy. It is a matter of duty. The prompt payment of the faith and credit of the State is preservation of the faith and credit of the State is preservation of the faith and credit of the State is mand by that Union to be regarded as a question of the faith and credit of the State is mand by that Union to be regarded as a question of the faith and credit of the State is mand by that Union to be regarded as a question of the faith and credit of the State is mand by that Union to be regarded as a question of the faith and credit of the State is mand by that Union to be regarded as a question of the faith and credit of the State is mand by that Union to so well, however, like the expression in the right spirit, and under the influence of the resolutions of his colleague (Mr. Bayley.) He collected to the resolutions of the chair made a tive. He expressed his general acquiescence in the faith subjects, had returned to the material address to the Senate and appropriate address to the Senate and the regarding the chair made and the senate address to the Senate and appropriate and the regarding the chair made and the senate and credit of the State is an anchorage, but the troops had not dissemble to the expression in the right spirit, and under the influence of the through the senate and appropriate and the credit is an anchorage. The faith and the collection for the faith and the collection fo something more than a mere abstract sentiment that it is the preservation of its honor. It is a part of the property and strength of the State, and they who squander it, bring on lamentable poverty and emment of the Union and the government of the States, we have the amplest securities that patribrethern know that they must not transcend it. whom he had heretofore had the honor to serve ottam and wisdom can furnish for freedom and He subsequently, however, acquiesced in the pro-

increase the facilities for exposting our products to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable terms, whatever articles we desire to import, is the application of the science of Geology to test the application of the science of Geology to test the application of the science of Geology to test the application of the science of Geology to test the various properties of the soil, and to indicate where the valuable minerals with which our State is known to abound will best several the last that that they aggression, the responsibility of the aggression, the responsibility of the aggression, the responsibility of the aggression.

was Virginia, daughter of Auanius and Eleanor Dare, and grand-daughter of Gov. John

after he came out.

The first females who came to Virginia pro-

The first periodical in North America was the Boston News Letter, which made its ap-pearance in August, 1705. The first in the Old Dominion was the Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg, by William Parks, weekly, at

rica was by Gevernor Spottswood, in 1730, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS-Second Semion Washington, Dec. 23, 1848.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to Tuesday.

In the House, after the feading of the journal, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, that when the House adjourn to-day, it ad-Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, then moved to go

into Committee of the Whole, on the Private Calendar. Mr. Petit moved an adjournment. The ayes and noes were demanded on the latter motion, but not ordered, one-fifth of a quorum not tion, but not ordered, one-fifth of a quorum not tion, and also to those who had supported him for a grant or and a supported him for a grant or a support The question recurring on Mr. Rockwell's mo-

on, the vote stood 71 to 26-no quorum. Mr. Ventworth moved a call of the House. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, moved an adjournment, and upon this last motion the yeas and stood; mays were ordered, and resulted, syes 68; noes 101. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Rockwell's motion was then decided in the affirmative. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Boyd in the chair, and considered a private bill, which was reported to the House and pass-

after the adoption of a resolution offered Mr. Meade, calling on the President for certain correspondence between Mr. Wize, our former Minister, and Mr. Gordon, our former Consul, at Rio Janeiro, in relation to the African slave-trade, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY Dec. 28. SENATE. Mr. Atchison, Vice President pro tem., called

he Senate to order at the usual hout, Mr. Hacnegan, of Indiana, appeared and took Sandry petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, submitted a joint reso lution, which was considered by unanimous con

the electoral votes some compensation as hereto-The Senaté has been employed ne arly all day in executive session

sent, and agreed to, to allow the messengers of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the usual preliminaries of the morning siness, sundry petitions and memorials were pre- at-Arms

partments for the fiscal year, was made the order f the day for Thursday, Mr. Collamer, of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill allowing the right of way through the Public Lands for Canals and Raiload purposes-referred to the Committee of the

Mr. Collamer, moved to lay the bill on the table. which had been heretofore referred, granting to ther than the thirteen old States the same quantity of land allowed the State of Onio for internal

provements, which was agreed to. A communication was received from the Dertment of State in answer to the resolution of

the House calling for information in regard to the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland. motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the Liverpool. State of the Union, and debated the deficiency

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, nd prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Sundry memorials and petitions were presented

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mexico, providing for the exclusion of slavery-it | frage. The Chairman of the Committee on Territories

as to certain manufactures imported, was debated and finally laid on the table.. Mr. Cooke spoke on the resolution in reference iring the late war.

The resolution was read and considerable dishe special committee and ordered to be printed. From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Kentucky Legislature. SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1848 of the General Assembly, both branches of the Legislature assembled in their respective cham-

IN SENATE. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, A. M., the enate was called to order by Mr. Kohlhass, Clerk,

Kussell, Speed, Thomas, Thoman, Thurman,

qualified: Messrs. Barbour, Bruce, Chiles, Cofer, inthicum, McClure, Munford, Speed, Triplettand

pirit-and to aim at all times to discharge their duties with the faithfulness and dignity which be-

Clerk of the Senate, and no other nomination be- him to rebellion, found in that unfortunate man's ing made, he was unanimously elected.

ASSISTANT CLERK. nade, he was unanimously elected. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. McMilian nominated John D. McClure, and violent outrages in all their disgusting variety. so other nomination being made, he was unaniously elected.

Speed nominated Ben. Selby. Mr. Triplett nominated Greenup Keene.

For Mr. Selby—Messrs. Barbour, Brien, Bruce, English, Hambieton, Hawkins, Linthicum, Mc-Clure, McMillan, Munford, Rice, Speed, Thomas, Thurman, Todd and White-16.
For Mr. Keene-Messrs. Bradley, Chiles, Cofer, Draffin, Russell, Thornton, Triplett, Waite and Young-9. Mr. Selby was then declared duly elected Door-

Mr. Bruce offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That Wm. L. Callander be permitted to occupy a seat within the bar of the Senate for

WHEREAS, it is represented to the Senate of Kentucky, that Geo. Clayton Slaughter, late Sena The first females who came to Virginia proper, were Mrs. Forrest and her maid, Anne Burns, in the expedition of Newport, 1608.—
The first marriage in Virginia was in the same year—John Laydon to Anne Burns. The ceremony was probably by the same "good master Hant."

The first intermarriage between the whites and Indians, was John Rolfe to Pocahontas, in April, 1613. Focahontas was also the first of

SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1848.

At eleven o'clock, the House was called to order by Thomas J. Heim, Esq., Clerk of the last ses-Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Robin

ministered to the members present, by Robert C. McKee, Esq., of Frankfort, and they took their

at Williamsburg, by William Parks, weekly, as seven shillings. It appeared in 1736, and was long the only paper published in the colony.—
Slavery preceded the periodical press 117 years.
The Blue Ridge was first crossed by whites

There being no other nominations made, the Clark proceeded to take the vote, which resulted The Clerk then announced the nominations for

as fol

For Mr. Robertson 29; for Mr. Hughes 24; Mr. Groesbeck 30. Whole number of votes necessary to a choice, 42. No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Clerk proceeded to take the second ballot, which resulted the same as the first. Third ballot Mr. Robertson received 30; Mr.

Fourth ballot Mr. Robertson received 32; Mr. Mr. Vertrees moved that the House do now ad-Mr. Groesbeck said he felt under obligation to

soling, and the motion to adjourn was then nega-tived, 57 to 66. the honor they had conferred upon him, and re-quested that his name should now be withdrawn; which being done.

Mr. Groenbeck nominated John S. Barrow, Esq. The Clerk then proceeded to take the vote on the nominations then made, and the fifth bailot Our quotations for inferior to fair qualities are 15054c. For Mr. Robertson 31; for Mr. Hughes 21; for Mr. Barlow 30.

Mr. Towles said as there was no prospect of we quote sales at 54, 64 and 75c for the different numbers, the election of a Speaker to-day, he would move in lots; retail sales to the country at 6, 7 and 8... Mr. M. Stewart offered the foilowing resolu

date having the smallest number of votes shall be 12a12ic. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at 10c drapped in the succeeding ballot.

Mr. Towles asked, that for the more accurate letermination of the vote upon this resolution, the from \$1 50 to \$3 per toad. vote be taken by the call of the roll: done and the

esolution was lost, aves 23, navs 62. The Clerk proceeded to take the sixth ballot, For Mr. Robertson 31; for Mr. Hughen 21; for Mr. Barrow 30. Mr. Towies then moved that the House adjou-

till Monday morning at 10 o'clock; carried. FRANKFORT, Jun. 2-9 P. M. After the twenty-first ballot, Judge Robertson of Mr. Bassett was also withdrawn, and Mark E.

Huston was nominated. On the twenty-second bailot the vote stood; in fair deniand for retail sales; the stock is light. We

Joseph Gray was unanimounly elected Sergeant sented and referred.

Upon motion of Mr. Benton, of the Committee of Ways and Means, the bill making appropriations for the Civil, Diplomatic, and Indian De-

Arrival of the Europa.

upon the Governor.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1849. The steamship Europa arrived yesterday after a very stormy passage. The news is again highly

inportant and interesting: Louis Napoleon has been elected President of France. The Emperor of Austria has abdicated an quotations. The foreign news just received in of a in favor of his nephew.

The King of Prussia annoyed with factions has dissolved Parliament, and promulgated a new at 18a2ie, tub-washed at 22a2ic. seems to require. There are to be two chambers: Several bills of a private nature were reported an upper house, consisting of one hundred and from the several committees which were of a pri- eighty members, to be elected for six years. A lower house, consisting of 150 members, to be prorogueing, and dissolving parliament to rest with the king. The franchise touches universal suf-

The Emperor has abdicated in favor of his James S. Rankin, Traveling Agent for Ky. nephew, Frances Joseph, son of Arch Duke J. M. McKiss, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. Charles, a youth of eighteen, who has formally Joseph Fisher, Chester, Vt. Beckner & Cansire, Lafayette, In taken upon himself the duties of the high office. J. Ballowin, Bethany, Va. the contributions, levied in the Mexicao ports this way, as his successor will not be bound, as C. C. Events, Utica, N. Y. ission arose. The subject was finally referred to be at liberty to follow such a course as the times HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigus, N. Y.

Letters from Paris of Saturday evening, Decem- H. Banchay, Russellville, Ky. ber9th, describes the state of that city as slarm- Rev. Hooren Carws, Mount Morris, Blinois. ing in the highest degree. Military preparations Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. This being the day fixed by law for the meeting were made in every quarter, and the police force WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. was doubted. There was some rioting, and Napo J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. teon's friends met and organized to suppress outcially resigned the candidateship. Lamartine's P. H. Conant, Smithland, Ky. friends made great exertions, and all Paris looked when the following Senators answered to their like one electral meeting. The Bonapartists Friday. Letters received in Paris from the probe the signal for a general monarchical rising. A large body of the National Guards were order

ed under arms for Sunday. The troops, Garde

The Grand Jury of Dublin returned a true bill against Mr. Duffy for felonious articles in the Na-Mr. Todd nominated Theodore Kohlhass for tion, and for the letters to Smith O'Brien, urging flights of tenants towards the emigrant ships, and store of

> to-day, after an uncommonly rough passage of sixteen days. Louis Napoleon has been elected President of the French Republic.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at port

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favo of his nephew. Pope Pius fled from Rome and escaped to some other part of Italy.

The cholera is spreading rapidly in Pressburgh

We have clear, beautiful, bracing weather, and lar Lut the health of Memphis excellent. We have had two or three sudden dcaths here-whether cholera

morbus or Asiatic cholera, is doubtful. No deaths

ker, a new Senater, appeared, was qualified and the 27th, fully confirm the above, as regards the variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2, P. M. The following is from the N. O. Pinayune of the 28th ult.: "The Cholera is decidedly on the de crease. The Hospitals report does not show the amendment in the health of the city which physicians and the 'Howard Association,' say is maniformally furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladies—and will possess every requisits for feat. Several arrivals from sea keep up the canen Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Salt, Duch, and Steam in the Charity Hospital.

150 to 180,"

toxty persons joined the Methodist church.

cases on boats that are passing up.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—The market at the first of the week was dull and unsettled, owing to the holidays, and its being the close of the year, together with bad weather and worse roads. Since then the confirmation of the prevalence of the awful epidemic in N. Orieans haventirely checked the demand for provisions, and the shipping interests are suffering greatly. In fact, steamers have been compelled to suspend their trips for the present. The stocks of Groceries are fair, and prices mie low. Breadstuffs and Grain are about as heretufore with but limited receipts. The foreign news just received by the Europa, is of a very favorable tendency to nearly all kinds of American products and the markets would be quite active but for the universal lightness of the money market, and the interruptions of commerce with New Orleans, the great outlet of our western pro-

BAGGING AND ROPE.-The demand for these staples has been very limited, and prices low. In the early part of the week, we heard of a sale of 112 pices, and 36 cuits at 14jc, and 6jc on 4 month time, without interest. Since then we hear of no sales. The receipts this week amount to 575 pieces and 193 colls. The shipments were 375 pieces and 135 coils. The stocks is t on hand amout to 3,961 pieces and 4,540 ceils. COTTON AND COTTON YEARS-The forest

news has caused holders to be firmer in their views. We heard of a sale yesterday of 60 bales fair Aluhamu at 640. The receipts this week are 23rbales. Cotton batting we quote at 74aSc. Cotton yarns are in fair demand, and

COAL AND WOOD-The supply of Pittsburgh Coal hough not abundant is quite fair. We hear of a sale of 6 host londs of Pittsburgh Coal, about 48,000 bushels, Resolved, That after the next ballot, the candi-Sales of good Wood from warons at prices ranging

GROCERIES-The market continues quiet and the receipts this week amount to 264 thids, 50 boxes, and 112 bbis Sugar; 1,297 bbis Molasses; and 1,612 bags of Cofice. We quote the sales of sugar light at tasic, at wholesale, and 45c by the bhi. We quote loaf, clarified and refined Sugars at 7 jat0c for the different numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74c .--Rio coffee is somewhat firmer thusweek. At the Fastern and Southern markets prices are better. We hear of sales of 275 bags in lots at 64a64e; also light sales equested that his name be withdrawn from the at 6 at 6 at 7, as per quality. Plantation Molasses is a little avass for Speaker, which was done. The name stiffer. We hear of sales at 25 cents. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 32a43 cents, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 6ja7e. Receipts this week 123 boxes. Rice is

Thomas Helm was unanimously elected Clerk. | quote sales at tisac. HEMP.-We hear of only a sale of 26 bales dew-rotted \$115 per ton. No receipts. LEAD & SHOT .- The demand is limited though fully

qual to the receipts which are very small. We quote Missouribar Lead at ifa6c; sale of piglead from stores at tjuic; sale of piglead from stores at tjuige; Kentucky ig lead is held at ic. Shot we quote at \$1 25 per bag in lots; retail sales at \$1 30uSt 35.

PROVISIONS AND LARD .- At the close of last week the market was a good deal stimulated, and prices had an upward tendency. But during the present week, transactions have been nominal in consequence of the prevalence of the cholers in N. Orleans, and the inability of effecting shipments. We quote Mem Pork at \$10a \$10 25. In Lard we also hear of no operations and make

favorable character in regard to provisions.

TOBACCO.—There still continues to be but light re-The cholera is spreading rapidly in Presburgh, celpts of Tobacco. The sales at Todd's Warehouse this Cotton and Breadstuffs have both advanced at week amount to 24 hbds., at the following prices: Firsts, \$1485; Seconds, \$3483 70; Common, \$1 25482 50. WOOL.-We notice a moderate demand from the

country, and we quote sales in grease at 12a14c, pulled

constitution, in which all the liberties conce- WHISKY .- The sales on Thursday last were !19 bbls. ded to his subjects in March last are confirmed, at 165 cts. Sales Saturday of 150 bbts. at 1624162cts. a with such modifications as a state of monarchy decline. Sales since then were light at 165 cts. There cripts this week are 709 bids.

> DIED. In this city, on the 2d inst., CHARLES KING

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER

MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky

was the Emperor, by painful antecedents, but will D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings

> Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDRAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. C. H BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston, ELIAS SMITH, 143 Nassau street, New York. LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a partnership on the 1st day of October last, with Mr. W. C. Persan, have removed their establishment from their vinces, state that Louis Napoleon's election would Louisville, where they will carry on a general husiness in the sale of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STA-Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, plain and fan Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every design, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music is

Western country, all of which is offered on favorable hilly solicited. PETERS, WESS & CO. Main Street, next door to Bank of Louisvall

ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS

Leaflets of Memory for 1819-numerous engin

[vings; The Gem of the Sexson—20 fine steel engra-The Book of Pearls for 1849—20 '\* The Snowflake; The Christian Keepsake The Ruby; The Lady's Annual; The American Gallery of Art; Scenes in the Life of our Savior The Prophet The Gems of Beauty; The Hook of Beauty;

The Keepsake; The Heroines of Shakspeare; The Lays of the Western World; Friendship's Offering; The Garland; The Amarunth.

C. H. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money

J. V. COWLING,

nd closing accounts, de, dec. Charges moderate. April 1, 1818 ti NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.,

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish-ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic-WANTED .- Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gunt and Pop

WOODRUFF & MeBRIDE, PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Hig Plane, 53, Third Street, near Main Dec. 5.-Jy.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 9th, 1848.-tf.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC. BELIEVING that a well appointed flath House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establish-

"Weather wet; streets bad. Deaths in 24 hours city, and opened for business in the fail.

The building with be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fail.

The terms of subscription are Ten Boxtons for the As advance payment is required from the early subsees on boats that are passing up.

LP During a recent revival at Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

arty persons joined the Methodist church.

As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, Lucy will be entitled to bathing once a each in
the months not embraced in the require season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and
fifty names are secured.

WM. YOUNG.

of the Presbyteri in Church.

full until adjournment. SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

In the House, Mr. C. B. Smith reported a bill for the organization of a Territorial Government in

made a counter report.

Mr. Greely's resolution, calling for information

bers in the Capitol.

Cofer, Draffin, English, Hambleton, Hawkins, Blanc, and Caussidiere, arrived in Paris on Linthicum, McCinte, McMillan, Munford, Rice,

sufficient for a quorum.

The eath of office was then administered to R. C. McKee, Esq.

The names of the new Senators being called, Mobile, etc., would be confined to the city barthe following gentlemen came forward, and were

Waite. the second office in the State, and returned his sincere thanks therefor, through the Senators to their constituents. He felt diffident in entering upon new and untried duties, but relied confidently upon the efficient support and co-operation which he Enough was known to secure Louis Napoleon a upon the floor. He exhorted Senators to the prac- friends. He received considerably more than a tice of the greatest courtesy in their intercourse majority over all others in every department heard with each other-to avoid the bitterness of party from.

come Senators of Kentucky.

Mr. Hawkins nominated Thos. D. Tilford for As- are filled with heart-rending accounts of deaths by Mr. Hawkins nominated Thos. D. Tilford for Assistant Clerk, and no other nomination being
starvation, extreme afflictions of the tenantry, the
made, he was unanimously elected.

The above, together with a spiendid assertment of
English and French Stationary, and Fancy articles, sultmade, he was unanimously elected.

The names of the Senators being called, the vote

the purpose of reporting its proceeding for the "Daily Commonwealth."

Mr. Thurman asked leave of absence for Mr. Young, on account of a sudden affliction in his in the last 48 hours, and no case reported.